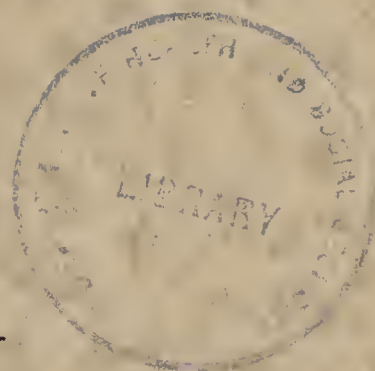


MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH
and
COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1970



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MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH
and
COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1970

MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH & COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

R. M. LASLETT, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Secretary to Medical Officer of Health:

Mrs. A. M. WEAVER.

MAIDENHEAD BOROUGH

Chief Public Health
Inspector:

A. D. M. JONES, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Public Health
Inspector:

A. F. STANTON, Cert. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public
Health Inspectors:

M. G. GRAVETT, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.
J. A. KLEMP, Dip. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Rodent Officer and
General Assistant:

W. D. BEALE.

Technical Assistants:

S. J. HURLEY,
J. BUXTON.

Chief Clerk:

K. WHEELER.

Clerk/Typist:

Mrs. R. P. SUMNER.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Senior Public Health
Inspector:

E. G. POLLARD, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Deputy Senior Public
Health Inspector:

K. ARNDELL, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

Rodent Operator and
General Assistant:

S. A. RUTLAND.

Secretary/Shorthand-
Typists:

Mrs. D. DEARLING,
Mrs. R. O'REILLY.

**To the Chairman and Members of the Maidenhead Borough and
the Cookham Rural District Health Committees.**

1970 saw a general election and a change of government. The Social Services Bill was pushed through Parliament during the last weeks of the previous administration, many amendments which had been tabled being dropped by agreement between the parties. The Act which implements nearly all the recommendations of the Seebohm Report sets up new Social Service Departments in all major local authorities from 1st April, 1971. An indirect result of this legislation was the decision by the Berkshire County Council to abolish the Maidenhead Area Health Sub-Committee which had been responsible for local administration of the Home Help Service as well as various aspects of the care of young children. The Home Help Service passed therefore to central administration by the County Health Committee at the end of the year prior to going over to the Social Services department at some date after April, 1971. The new legislation will remove from County and from County Borough Health Departments half their staff and a substantial part of their budget, contacts and interests (these are the words of the Seebohm report). There is now beginning that most unfortunate gap in time between the coming into operation of the Social Services Act and the unification of the administration of the National Health Service and of the Personal Health Services of the local authorities. This unification is to take place outside local government and is expected to occur on 1st April, 1974. This is also the date the Government intends that the new local authorities shall take over their full responsibilities. It is very much to be hoped that this time gap of three years will be used to achieve effective working relationships between Health and Social Service Departments of local government because after 1974 there will be an administrative division between the personal health and the social services.

Pressure to improve the hospital facilities in Maidenhead was kept up during the year. There is a £250,000 scheme due to start in 1973/74 for an improved Out-Patient department. It was learnt with some consternation that the Hospital Board had intended to carry out this scheme on the already congested St. Luke's site. There was very strong support both professional and lay for the new Out-Patient department to be at St. Mark's Road. The Board already own land here and a new Out-Patient department at this site could be a first step towards a new district general hospital. At the time of writing the Board's decision to site the new Out-Patient facilities on hospital land at St. Mark's Road has just been announced.

The County Council introduced the scheme to vaccinate 13 year old girls against German Measles in the autumn of 1970. The disease can have harmful effects on unborn children and the aim is to protect girls before they reach adult life and start their

own families. It is not to eliminate naturally occurring infection in younger children; the objective therefore is quite different from that in measles vaccination which is to eliminate measles from the community. Measles vaccination was introduced in 1968. It is disappointing that the number of children vaccinated was too small to prevent 133 cases of Measles in the Borough and 28 in the Rural District in 1970. Enquiries were made into 74 of these cases. In none of them had the child been vaccinated against Measles. Many parents thought the vaccine produced serious side effects whilst others admitted that they had not taken the trouble to have their children vaccinated. There was an unfortunate setback early in 1969 when one of the vaccines had to be withdrawn, causing severe limitation of supplies. However, there has been no shortage of vaccine since April 1970 and it is absolutely essential that the Measles eradication campaign, once started, should be prosecuted with vigour. Otherwise there is a risk of susceptible children being infected with Measles at a later age when it can be even more unpleasant in its effects that it is in the under fives.

Fortunately no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis occurred in the area in 1970. But these diseases have again been in the news. Cases of diphtheria have occurred recently in Manchester and in Colchester, whilst an outbreak of poliomyelitis occurred in unprotected children in a remote village in Holland. I do urge all parents to make use of the services available, either through their own doctors or at Child Health Centres and in schools, to ensure that their children are given complete courses of immunisation against these two scourges. Otherwise they could return, attacking susceptible children with devastating effects.

Once again it is unfortunately not possible to report any expansion in our local services. Existing ones, however, were well maintained and full details and comments will be found in the body of this report.

Since writing my last report I have lost two most valued colleagues, Mr. Bishop retired from his post as Chief Public Health Inspector after 30 years' service in the Borough. He was soon followed in January 1971 by my secretary, Miss Ellis, after 33 years' service. I wish both of them every happiness in retirement.

It remains to thank the Chairmen and Members of both Health Committees, as well as the staff of both Health Departments, for their help and encouragement during the past year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

Town Hall,
Maidenhead.

R. M. LASLETT,
Medical Officer of Health.

MAIDENHEAD MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

COMMENT ON STATISTICS.

There was a net gain in the 1970 mid-year population of 880 compared with 1969, approximately a 2% increase. It will be noted that the birth rate for 1970, although declining slowly from the 1964 peak, is still much higher than the death rate. There are now nearly 49 million people in England and Wales alone and this continuing increase in population has become a matter of national concern. Berkshire County Health Committee plans to increase tenfold the £3,000 spent on family planning services last year.

The corrected death rate of 8.9 per 1,000 population compares favourably with the rate of 1.7 for England and Wales.

There were 9 deaths in infants under one year, five of them in the first month of life; the causes are listed below:—

6 months	Bronchopneumonia—Septicaemia.
5 months	Congenital heart disease.
4 months	Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit.
2 months	Cerebral anoxia—Meningitis.
1 month	Congenital heart disease.
11 days	Congentital heart disease.
6 days	Cerebral haemorrhage—precipitate delivery.
9 hours	Intracranial haemorrhage.
4 hours	Prematurity—Chest infection.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were no serious outbreaks of Infectious Disease in Maidenhead during the year. There were far too many cases of Measles, and I have referred to this in my introduction. It is satisfactory that there were no notified cases of Dysentery for the first time in the last six years. Food poisoning continues to occur. The ten cases notified did not, however, occur in an outbreak but were all sporadic. The particular item of food responsible could not be determined but in four cases the infection was contracted abroad.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

The ten new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and the three new cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis should be considered in conjunction with numbers on the Register at 31st December, 1970 shown in the table below:—

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary	34 (34)	23 (26)	57 (60)
Non-Pulmonary	5 (3)	8 (7)	13 (10)

The figures in brackets are the corresponding ones for 31st December, 1969.

HOUSING.

Only 87 applicants were re-housed in 1970 as compared with a record 285 the previous year. One result was that the waiting list for families increased from 159 in January 1970 to 210 in January, 1971. On the other hand there was a reduction in the waiting list for elderly persons' accommodation from 168 at the beginning of 1970 to 138 at the end of it. The provision the Council is making for the elderly is referred to in the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's report.

HEALTH & WELFARE FACILITIES.

Child Health Clinics were held during the year at the Wilderness and at the Methodist Church Hall, Allenby Road. Attendances were as follows:—

	1970	1969
Wilderness	2,813	3,752
Methodist Church Hall ...	3,868	3,655

The number of vaccinations of children under 16 against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Measles done by General Practitioners or at Child Health Clinics and schools are listed below:—

Triple Antigen -	—	Primary immunisations	663
Diphtheria/Whooping		Reinforcing immunisations	315
Cough/Tetanus			
Diphtheria and Tetanus			
combined	—	Primary immunisations	23
		Reinforcing immunisations	743
Poliomyelitis	—	Primary immunisations	626
		Reinforcing immunisations	1012
Measles	—	Primary immunisations	1105
Smallpox	—	Primary vaccinations	595
		Revaccinations	239

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	5,007
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at 31st March, 1971	14,229
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1971	£2,833,601
Product of a Penny Rate	£28,300
Population (estimated mid-year)	46,930
Live Births: 1970 1969 1968 1967	
Legitimate	738 721 744 744
Illegitimate	42 57 41 64
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:	
Actual	16.6 16.9 17.5 18.5
Corrected	15.3 15.5 16.1 17.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births:	5.4 7.3 5.2 7.9
Still Births	12 7 12 12
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	15.2 8.9 15.1 14.6
Total Live and Still Births ...	792 785 797 820
Infant Deaths:	
Legitimate	8 5 17 8
Illegitimate	1 1 2 1
Infant Death Rates:	
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births ...	11.5 7.7 24.2 11.1
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	10.8 6.9 22.8 10.6
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	23.8 17.5 48.8 15.6
Neo-Natal Death Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births)	5.1 5.1 16.6 9.9
Early Neo-Natal Death Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births) ...	3.8 3.9 14.0 7.4
Perinatal Death Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Live and Still Births) ...	18.9 12.7 28.9 21.9
Maternal Deaths	0 0 0 0
Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Deaths (all causes)	411 469 437 426
Death Rate per 1,000 population:	
Actual	8.8 10.2 9.7 9.7
Corrected	8.9 9.5 9.0 8.8

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH		AGE GROUPS											
		TOTAL	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
B.18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
B.19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B.19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2
B.19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7
B.19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1
B.19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4
B.19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	1
B.19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-
B.19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
B.19(10)	Leukaemia	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
B.19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	5	5
B.20	Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
B.21	Diabetes Mellitus	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B.46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.23	Anaemias	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.46(3)	Mental Disorders	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B.26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
B.27	Hypertensive Disease	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
B.28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	15	17	42
B.29	Other Fcrms of Heart Disease	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	20
B.30	Cerebrovascular Disease	46	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	11	33
B.46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	11
B.31	Influenza	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
B.32	Pneumonia	52	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	36
B.33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6
B.33(2)	Asthma	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
B.46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B.34	peptic Ulcer	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
B.46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
B.38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
B.39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
B.42	Congenital Anomalies	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.44	Other Causes of perinatal mortality	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.45	Symptoms and ill defined conditions	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
BE.47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
BE.48	All Other Accidents	8	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-
BE.49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3
BE.50	All other External Causes	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TOTAL ALL CAUSES	412	4	5	1	3	4	4	9	18	47	108	209

As 1 death has been re-assigned following later information the correct number of deaths is 411.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	2	2	1	—	10
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	1	—	—	4	—	10	31	31	14	18	18	6	133
Scarlet Fever ...	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6
Tuberculosis:													
(a) Respiratory ...	—	3	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
(b) Non-Respiratory	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Totals ...	1	7	—	8	6	11	32	33	16	21	20	8	163

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH
INSPECTOR.

(A. D. M. Jones, C.S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.)

For the Year 1970.

In presenting this, my first Annual Report, I feel it would be opportune to make some brief reference to the fundamental changes in local government structure and functional responsibilities implied in the White Paper on re-organisation. Although the White Paper was published in February 1971 comment is relevant because the question of re-organisation was a matter of major concern throughout 1970 and, by the time the next Annual Report comes to be written, it is anticipated that a number of vital decisions will have been taken.

So far as environmental health functions are concerned, the Government intends to discuss detailed allocation with the local authority associations and one would hope that it will be the **quality** of administration rather than the **seat** of administration which will be the determining factor.

Some guidance may be found in the White Paper itself, more especially in paragraphs 8, 13, 14, 22 and 23 and if these criteria are applied to the several principal environmental health functions (including clean air) the arguments in favour of retaining such functions at District Council level would appear to be unassailable.

There are in addition many authorities, including Maidenhead, with long experience and proven expertise in certain aspects of Consumer Protection such as Food and Drugs administration and it is hoped that provision will be made whereby the new and enlarged District Councils will be permitted to retain these functions in the interests of overall efficiency. Indeed, the proposals for Wales allow for this type of allocation in certain instances.

In the following Report, what might otherwise have appeared as a somewhat academic statistical record has been supplemented by narrative which I hope will serve to clothe the bare figures with a little more realism and significance. At best I hope the Report will give some indication of the close relationship which exists between environmental health and the quality of everyday life.

I have also taken the opportunity of altering the format of the Report, grouping the various material under the following relevant section headings and hope that this will facilitate easy reference.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

SECTION A	General Administration
SECTION B	Where We Live
SECTION C	What We Drink
SECTION D	What We Eat
SECTION E	Where We Work
SECTION F	Animal and Insect Pests
SECTION G	Miscellaneous.

Section A

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS.

Animals, Keeping of	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Building Operations	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
National Assistance Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	556
Clean Air	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Cinema	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Consumer Protection	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Dairies and Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	533
Factories with Mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Factories without Mechanical Power	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	...	633
Food Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	264
Farms	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food Premises:							
Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Canteens and Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Confectioners (Sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Cooked Meats and Delicatessen	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Department Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Grocers and General Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	229
Hotels and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Supermarkets	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hairdressers' and Barbers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Hawkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Housing	...	...	...	...	...	...	495

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

Houses in Multiple Occupation	...	...	...	...	107
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	606
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	361
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	337
Milk Delivery Vehicles	...	...	...	...	23
Meat Transport Vehicles	...	...	...	...	10
Moveable Dwellings	...	...	...	...	11
Meat Staining and Sterilising	...	...	...	...	3
Noise	...	...	...	...	124
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	...	...	...	...	484
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	49
Pig Sties and Poultry Runs	...	...	...	...	55
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	29
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	42
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act (by Public Health					
				Inspectors)	35
Qualification Certificates	...	...	...	...	19
Rag Flock and other Filling Materials	...	...	...	...	3
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	67
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	Nil
Riding Establishments	...	...	...	...	3
Scrap Metal Dealers	...	...	...	...	Nil
Stalls and other Vehicles	...	...	...	...	121
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	176
Shops Act (inc. Closing Hours and Sunday Trading)	...	...	...	...	298
Sewage Works	...	...	...	...	13
Schools	...	...	...	...	37
Streams and Ponds	...	...	...	...	5
Underground Rooms	...	...	...	...	1
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	48
Other Visits and Re-visits	...	...	...	...	922

NOTICES.

Number of informal notices served during the year	...	24
Number of informal notices outstanding from 1969	...	3
Number of informal notices complied with during the year	...	25
Number of informal notices outstanding at end of the year	...	2
Number of formal notices served during the year	...	11
Number of formal notices outstanding from 1969	...	3
Number of formal notices complied with during the year	...	14
Number of formal notices outstanding at end of the year	...	Nil

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.**Section B****WHERE WE LIVE****UNFIT HOUSING PROGRAMME.**

Formal action was taken under the provisions of the Housing Act 1957 in respect of eight privately owned houses considered to be unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable cost. In each case Closing Orders were made.

The major road works involved in the construction of the northern and western relief roads which were commenced during the year necessitated the acquisition and demolition of a number of residential units. The majority of these were older type of properties, some thirty of which had been included in the Council's ten year programme for dealing with unfit houses in the Borough. This programme had been phased to give priority consideration to the worst houses in the earlier stages of the programme. The worst, therefore, having already been dealt with in these earlier stages, it was possible to give priority to houses affected by the new road works without prejudicing the overall pattern and to this extent the unfit housing programme became for a time part of a comprehensive exercise in re-development.

There would also appear to be growing tendency towards acquisition of suitably sited houses remaining in the current programme for owner occupation as and when vacant possession is obtained, and for the purchaser to effect the comprehensive repair and improvement necessary for the house to be taken out of the programme. With the current high cost of housing in the Maidenhead area, this procedure is economically viable and has much to commend it. Indeed, having dealt with the worst of the unfit houses in the Borough, I feel that every encouragement should be given to proposals to conserve the housing stock by the reinvestment of capital.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

The reference in last year's report to the growing difficulties in keeping this kind of occupation under control have, I am pleased to say, turned out to be somewhat pessimistic. Of course there are problems of over-occupation still to be dealt with, problems of lacking or deficient facilities, problems of language, problems in connection with formal procedures. But there are also encouraging signs—many more houses are now owned by immigrant families and used for family occupation; there is considerably less over-crowding, a greater provision and, certainly as far as Maidenhead is concerned, there would appear to be a relatively static and stable immigrant population. Many of the language

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

problems are also being overcome as a new generation of English-speaking children grows up into the various family groups. Indeed I would venture to suggest that the establishment of the real family group—husband, wife and children—has done more than anything to relieve the acute problems stemming from an initial surge of all male immigrants, lacking capital, crowding into restricted accommodation and totally unprepared by language and tradition for the demands of our island Society.

During the year under review one hundred and seven inspections were made of houses in multiple (not necessarily immigrant) occupation and material improvements were effected without any recourse to formal proceedings.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

A total of forty five applications for improvement grants were approved during the year, forty two for Standard Grants and three for Discretionary Grants.

The accompanying table sets out the facilities provided with the aid of grant. There were six cases where grants of more than £30 were approved under Standard Grant procedure towards the provision of a bath in a bathroom and there was no application for improvement of a house to the “reduced standard”.

Amenities provided during the year with Grant Aid:—

Wash hand basin	Bath in Bathroom	Hot Water supplies	Indoor water closet	Sinks
35	37	41	30	Nil

The total number of applications for grant aid has remained relatively constant for a number of years, the average for the past five years being forty eight, 95% of which have been for Standard Grant Improvement.

The Housing Act 1969 amended and extended the provisions relating to grants for the improvement and conversion of houses and there was an implied change in emphasis from the mere provision of standard amenities for a relatively short term benefit, to a more comprehensive and broader scheme of grant aided improvement including associated repairs. There was also an added inducement offered to owners where property is in good repair, fit for habitation and provided with all the standard

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

amenities. Landlords in such cases can apply to local authorities for a qualification certificate which can lead to the conversion of a controlled tenancy to a regulated tenancy and to the establishment of a "fair rent". The local authority is closely involved in the procedure relating to qualification certificates which also involves detailed inspection of the relevant properties.

In spite of national and local publicity there has been no upsurge in the number of people applying for grant under the new legislation. The Council are most anxious to encourage people to take full advantage of the generous terms now available and as part of an anticipated publicity drive they are actively negotiating for the acquisition of two houses which they intend to improve and use as "show houses". A provisional scheme has already been prepared in close co-operation with officers of the Department of the Environment whose interest and assistance is proving most valuable. The houses are in an area in which it is felt the greatest advantage could be taken of grant aid provisions.

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES.

During the year under review 22 applications were received for Qualification Certificates and of these 4 were associated with applications for improvement grants.

The procedure has worked relatively smoothly and the main difficulties have arisen because there are two types of application. In some cases owners and more especially agents presume that the particular property satisfies the qualifying conditions and do not bother to ascertain the facts before submitting the application. In a number of cases it has subsequently been found necessary to reject the application because the conditions, particularly those relating to amenity provisions, have not been satisfied, a fact which could have been ascertained by the applicant before submitting what is in effect an abortive application.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

A number of caravans on sites within the Borough has remained static—80 on the Council's site and two on private sites. Facilities provided are in line with recommended standards and the standard of caravan accommodation is generally of a high order.

RENT ACT, 1957.

No applications were received under the Rent Act during the year.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.**Section C****WHAT WE DRINK****GENERAL.**

The supply of water provided by the Mid-Southern Water Company has continued to be satisfactory and adequate. There has been a notable reduction in complaints relating to "taste and odour" which used to be associated with certain materials used in connection with domestic services.

There is one large independent supply of water in the Borough which serves a research establishment together with one dwelling. The supply is automatically pumped from a shallow tube well to a storage tank from whence it is gravity fed to the draw-off points. The installation includes an automatic chlorination plant and the water is subject to regular and frequent sampling checks.

No fluoride is added to any water supplied within the Borough.

WATER SAMPLES.

Seventeen samples of untreated water and 34 samples of treated water were taken at the pumping station and submitted for bacteriological examination independently of those taken by the Water Company. Five samples from the mains supply taken in different parts of the Borough were also submitted for bacteriological examination together with six samples for chemical analysis. All were satisfactory.

Section D**WHAT WE EAT****FOOD HYGIENE.**

The general safeguarding of food supplies is a vital aspect of environmental health and rightly attracts a great deal of time and effort on the part of the public health inspectors. Control over food premises and food handling is exercised principally by virtue of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations of 1960 and 1962 and the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966.

Whilst it is true that the law can be relied upon as the ultimate sanction and that certain acts and defaults are rightly prosecuted, the main efforts of the department are directed towards progressive improvement by persuasion and co-operation with advice and assistance always readily available. I can report an excellent relationship between the department and food traders within the Borough.

Education of food handlers in the basic principles of food hygiene is a never ending task but the importance of explaining "the reason why" cannot be over emphasised.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

There is also a greater public awareness these days of the unfortunate results which can stem from the incorrect manufacture and handling of food and a welcome acceptance of the fact that they, as consumers, have a right to protection from unhygienic practices.

Invitations to talk about food hygiene to school children and private organisations are always accepted.

REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES.

Nature and Number of Registered Food Premises:—

(a) Manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream	Nil
(b) For storage of ice cream intended for sale ...	1
(c) For storage and sale of ice cream	108
(d) For preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	20

FOOD PREMISES.

The following table details the nature and type of businesses comprising the 367 food premises in the Borough which are subject to the provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960.

Bakers and Confectioners	11
Butchers	21
Canteens and Catering Establishments	34
Clubs	17
Confectioners, Sweet Shops	36
Fishmongers	2
Fried Fish Shops	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	18
Grocers, Provision Merchants and General Stores (including delicatessen and small self-service stores)	62
Hostels and Nursing Homes	6
Hotels and Guest Houses	14
Hospitals and Nurses' Homes	6
Market	6
Milk Depots	1
Public Houses	46
Restaurants and Cafes	24
Schools	33
School Cooking Centre	1
Supermarkets and Large Self-Service Stores	12
Wine Shops	9

MILK AND DAIRIES.

Dealers' licences are now granted for periods of up to five years and are all phased to expire at the same time. The seemingly large increase both in the number of Distributors and in the number of Dealers' licences reflects the end of the first five

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

year licensing period when the opportunity was taken to review the position in the Borough generally.

Number of Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	50
Number of Dealers (Prepacked Milk) Licences	...	...	...	51

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM SAMPLES :

Fifteen samples of ice cream were taken during the year with the following results:—

Provisional Grade 1	...	...	...	...	9 samples
Provisional Grade 2	...	...	...	...	6 samples

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES.

Pasteurised Milk:

Total Samples submitted	...	...	...	...	54
Methylene Blue Test:					
Passed	...	...	...	...	50
Failed	...	...	...	...	4
Phosphatase Test:					
Passed	...	...	...	...	54
Failed	...	...	...	...	Nil

Sterilised Milk:

Total samples submitted	...	...	...	...	7
Turbidity Test:					
Passed	...	...	...	...	7
Failed	...	...	...	...	Nil

Five samples of Ultra Heat Treated milk taken during the year were satisfactory.

In the case of the 4 samples which failed the Methylene Blue Test, subsequent samples were satisfactory. No specific reason for failure was ascertained.

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Reciprocal arrangements between the County and Borough Authorities under which each notifies the other of the nature and brand of sampled items continues to contribute to the efficient and economical sampling coverage. The positive advantages which it was hoped would stem from the Scheme of Delegation when it was agreed some twenty years ago have in fact materialised and the arrangement has tended to work to the advantage of all concerned. The continuing expansion of the Borough makes local administration of this particular aspect of consumer protection all the more relevant and indeed it is one of the services which more and more people tend to associate with their local Town Hall.

Ninety two samples of food and drugs were procured and submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst and the following table sets out the detail in relation thereto.

A short narrative report follows the statistical table and refers to the two samples in respect of which further action was taken.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

Article	Formal		Informal	
	Number of Samples	Number of Adulterated or Unsatisfactory	Number of Samples	Number of Adulterated or Unsatisfactory
Apples instant dried ...	—	—	1	—
Apricot wine flavour ...	—	—	1	—
Biscuits	—	—	1	—
Bread	—	—	1	—
Beef minced	3	—	—	—
Coconut	—	—	1	—
Colouring food	—	—	1	—
Cornmeal	—	—	1	—
Crab, dressed	—	—	1	—
Cheese, lactic soft	—	—	1	—
Conserve, apricot	—	—	1	—
Condiment, salt free	—	—	2	—
Curry mix	—	—	1	—
Cochineal	—	—	1	—
Chicken stock cubes	—	—	1	—
Chutney, onion	—	—	1	—
Caramel	—	—	1	—
Chocolate	—	—	1	1
Coconut, dessicated	—	—	1	—
Cream, fresh whipping	—	—	1	—
Coldrex tablets	—	—	1	—
Dates	—	—	1	—
Doughnut, cream	1	1	—	—
Drink, lemon tea	—	—	1	—
Drink, low calorie lemon	—	—	1	—
Drink, instant postum	—	—	1	—
Drink, dry ginger ale	1	—	—	—
Gin	1	—	—	—
Ice Cream	2	—	—	—
Jam	—	—	2	—
Lambs' tongues	—	—	1	—
Lozenges, Desogan	—	—	1	—
Milks	17	—	3	—
Milks, Channel Islands	4	—	—	—
Meat, pork sausage	1	—	—	—
Macaroon, buttered	—	—	1	—
Meatless steak	—	—	1	—
Meatless luncheon roll	—	—	1	—
Mix, bleu cheese	—	—	1	—
Mix, milk shakes	—	—	1	—
Mix, dessert	—	—	1	—
Mix, gravy	—	—	1	—
Owbridges	—	—	1	—
Phensic	—	—	1	—
Potato, mashed	—	—	1	—
Relish, corn	—	—	1	—
Stewed steak	—	—	2	—
Spice, whole pickling	—	—	1	—
Sausages, pork	3	—	—	—
Spaghetti twists	—	—	1	—
Sauce, Cranberry	—	—	1	—
Spread, chestnut	—	—	1	—
Sultanas	1	—	—	—
Tizer	1	—	—	—
Tuna steak	—	—	1	—
Tenderiser, meat	—	—	1	—
Vegetable oil	1	—	—	—
Vinegar	2	—	—	—
Vitamin tablets	—	—	1	—
Whip crunch	—	—	1	—
Whisky	1	—	—	—
<hr/>				
	39	1	53	1

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

CHOCOLATE.

An informal sample of Plain Scotchoc was submitted to the Public Analyst who reported that in his opinion the product should bear the "common or usual name" of "cooking chocolate".

After fairly protracted correspondence between the manufacturers, the Public Analyst and this Department it was agreed that there was considerable difficulty arising from the definition of "chocolate" and that to include "chocolate" in the labelling of the product would, in the present circumstances, give rise to further problems.

The Public Analyst stated that this particular point was at present under discussion by the Local Authorities Joint Advisory Committee on Food Standards and it was hoped that this would result in a clear and correct description for products of this type.

SYNTHETIC CREAM IN DOUGHNUT.

A formal sample of a cream doughnut, purchased from a retailer within the Borough, was found on analysis to contain synthetic cream. There was no indication given at the point of sale that the filling in the doughnut was anything other than cream.

The doughnuts in question were supplied by a wholesale bakery in Windsor who were complying with the legal requirements of the Act by the wording of their invoices and order forms. The manufacturers had not, however, made any attempt to explain the legal implication of the wording of their forms to their customers.

This particular point was raised with the bakery concerned who took steps to circularise all retailers selling their goods explaining their system and the legal requirements relating to the sale of items containing the description "cream".

Further visits and inspections indicated that the requirements of the Act were being complied with.

FOOD INSPECTION AND UNSOUND FOOD.

The following foodstuffs were certified unfit for human consumption and destroyed:—

Beef	...	...	...	...	227 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	...	...	14 „
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	517 „
Fish	...	...	...	...	252 „
Fruit	...	...	...	...	22 „
Lamb	...	...	...	...	19 „
Ox Kidney	...	...	...	...	3 „

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

Ox Liver	...	...	...	38	„
Pork	...	...	...	109	„
Pigs' Offal	...	...	...	104	„
Various Foods	...	...	...	11,174	tins
Various Foods	...	...	...	3,212	packets
Various Foods	...	...	...	14	jars

COMPLAINTS RELATING TO FOOD.

The number of complaints received (46) showed an increase of twelve over the previous year.

More than a third of these (17) related to mouldy food, fourteen were in connection with foreign bodies, four concerned insects in food and only one arose from a dirty milk bottle. The remaining ten related to a variety of other conditions.

All such complaints are exhaustively investigated and action is taken not only to deal with the specific complaint but to try to insure against a repetition.

Thirty five complaints were dealt with informally and in four other cases warning letters were sent.

The remaining seven complaints were dealt with by formal proceedings as follows:—

Part of Safety Pin in sausage	...	...	Fined	£50
Cement in cheese cakes	...	...	„	£20
Metal nail in bread	...	...	„	£20
Mould on bread	...	...	„	£20
Mould on bread	...	...	„	£20
Mould on Cornish pastie	...	...	„	£15
Mouldy cream sponge	...	...	Action pending	

Section E

WHERE WE WORK

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Encouraging progress was made during the year with general inspections under the provisions contained in the above Act, and associated regulations. These provisions relate to the

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

health, safety and welfare of persons employed in shops, offices and railway premises.

A technical assistant is employed in the department with a major responsibility for carrying out routine general inspections under the Act.

There are 415 premises registered with the local authority under the Act, and a total of 3,687 persons employed therein. The following table indicates the numbers employed in various types of workplaces.

The total of 3,687 is made up of 1,525 males and 2,162 females.

Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Departments and Warehouses	Catering Establishments Open to Public	Canteens
1,704	1,475	161	317	30

During the year 484 visits and inspections were carried out under the provisions of the Act. All material contraventions discovered were confirmed in writing and in no case has it been necessary to resort to formal action to secure compliance with requirements.

A detailed statistical and narrative report has already been submitted to the Department of Employment as required under the Act.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec. tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	7	10	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	238	79	—	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out- workers' premises) ...	15	23	—	—
Total	260	112	—	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecu- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tem- perature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	—	1	—

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

PART VIII of the ACT.
OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-Workers in Aug. List required by Sect. 133 (1) (c)	No. of Cases of Default in sending Lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to supply Lists	No. of Instances of work in Un-wholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel	24	—	—	—	—	—
Curtain making	2	—	—	—	—	—
Artificial flowers	3	—	—	—	—	—
Button carding	20	—	—	—	—	—
Total	49	—	—	—	—	—

Section F.
ANIMAL AND INSECT PESTS.

RODENT CONTROL.

A major part of the work of the departmental officer directly responsible for pest control relates to the destruction of rats and mice. Part of the time of a technical assistant is also allocated to pest control duties.

The rodent control service is organised to give a free service to domestic premises, a chargeable service on a time and material basis to commercial premises and a service by annual agreement at a pre-determined charge to commercial undertakings on request.

The annual servicing agreements provide for routine testing and treatment at intervals of six weeks and incidental treatments on request during the intervening periods. In practice it is found to be a most effective way of ensuring regular surveillance where perhaps it is most needed as well as providing an estimated and useful source of revenue.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

During the year under review the following visits and treatments have been carried out:

Premises visited on complaint	...	...	...	1,206
Premises visited on survey	...	...	...	2,830
Premises with rat infestation	...	...	...	214
Premises with mouse infestation	...	...	...	248
Annual agreements in respect of 75 premises were in force during the year.				

The Sewage Works and Refuse Tip are subject to regular inspection and remained virtually free of infestation.

Reference should be made to what appeared to be a developing resistance to Warfarin amongst mice during the year under review. An alternative anti-coagulant—coumatetralyl—has been employed on a trial basis both for rats and mice. Whilst Warfarin resistance had not been experienced with rats we had for some time been conscious of the need for longer treatment to kill.

Although it is a little early to make a positive assessment of results using coumatetralyl, it would appear that the effect with rats has been to shorten noticeably the period of treatment required to kill and, in the case of mice, to produce a larger but not spectacular increase in percentage success.

Coumatetralyl is being supplemented by single dose poison treatments where necessary and effective overall control continued to be achieved during the year.

INSECT PESTS.

Complaints relating to insect pests were received and treatment carried out as follows:—

Wasps	Fleas	Bugs	Other Insects
92	20	9	12

PIGEONS.

Feral pigeons have continued to be a source of nuisance and concern but there has been a noticeable and gratifying reduction in the overall town pigeon population and a corresponding reduction in nuisance. If control measures were relaxed, however, the situation would again quickly deteriorate and there would appear to be no ultimate and complete solution to the problem.

Control measures by the Council's Pests Officer have now become an established routine and up to the end of this year

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

about three hundred and fifty pigeons have been trapped in or near the town centre. These operations are carried out humanely and unobtrusively and would be met with even greater success if the general public could be persuaded to resist the temptation to feed the pigeons.

Section G.
MISCELLANEOUS.

SWIMMING POOLS.

School swimming pools and the Council's swimming pool are kept under regular surveillance.

One hundred and thirty two samples from school swimming pools and sixteen samples from the Council's pool were examined bacteriologically.

Where appropriate, advice is given regarding purification and chlorination routines and, by arrangement with the County Education Authority, the advice and assistance of the public health inspectors can be called upon at any time in connection with the general control and safety of school swimming pool water. These arrangements are proving to be most useful and effective.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

One burial was undertaken during the year under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957.

By the end of the year there was only one person operating plant and equipment for the boiling of waste foods under licence. The gradual decrease in the number of such licences over the years reflects both the intensification of urban development in the area and also the fact that small scale pig-keeping is economically less attractive than hitherto.

Routine and random inspections were made of the premises in question and visits were also made by an Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food who expressed satisfaction with the conditions found and the operation of the order.

RAG FLOCK.

There are three premises registered under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1961. They have been maintained satisfactorily and no contravention has been observed on inspection.

No samples were taken during the year as the only available stocks found at each inspection were from the consignments examined the previous year.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

NOISE.

One hundred and twenty four visits and inspections were made during the year in connection with complaints of noise representing an increase of twenty five per cent over last year. Complaints related chiefly to industrial noise but there were also a number of complaints relating to smaller commercial premises often resulting from the increased use of mechanical equipment.

The Council's progressive policy directed towards the re-location of non-conforming users is proving most beneficial in removing noise sources from residential areas but increased urbanisation tends to aggravate the position in parts of the town where this policy has not yet taken effect.

The question of aircraft noise has also given rise to concern, especially following the re-routing of a large number of additional aircraft (about 1,8000 annually) via the Woodley Beacon. Available evidence would appear to indicate that departure routes have been so arranged as to take advantage of the open country to the east and south of Maidenhead. Improvement could, however, be effected if incoming aircraft approaching via the Watford beacon could be more strictly routed to the west or north of the town so as to avoid passing over the urban area and I understand that this would be a feasible proposition. The position needs constant vigilance to ensure that the interests and amenities of the area are safeguarded and this can best be achieved by consultation in the early stages of any new proposals which may have an impact on the local environment.

STAFF.

The professional and technical staff in the department are now up to establishment.

Following an adjustment in internal administration the clerical staff will also be up to establishment by January 1971.

I would like to take the opportunity of thanking all members of staff for their loyal and generous support throughout the year and in particular for their patience and understanding in connection with internal administrative changes since I took office.

In conclusion I know that all members of staff would wish me to place on record our best wishes to my predecessor, Mr. F. G. Bishop, for a long and happy retirement.

A. D. M. JONES,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.**BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.****HOUSING.**

60 Elderly persons' flats have been completed during the year on two sites. Neve House, Norfolk Road site, has 26 units and Maudesley House fronting Salters Road and Ray Street, 34 units.

Each development has a Warden in residence and facilities include communal rooms, self-contained centrally-heated bathroom and one-bedroom flatlets, automatic laundry machines and guest rooms.

A start has been made on a further 36 units at Harrow Lane and I anticipate that the last eight units in Salters Road will commence soon.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

The average dry weather flow recorded at the Works during the year was approximately 2.214 million gallons per day which again is in excess of the design capacity. Most of the effluent samples taken in conjunction with the Thames Conservancy were satisfactory and generally the Works continue to operate well.

Design work on a major extension and enlargement to the Works is in hand with a view to construction commencing in about two years time.

MAIN DRAINAGE.

Opportunity has been taken to lay soil sewers in several private streets whilst road works are in progress, thus enabling main drainage facilities to become available to more householders.

The Council have approved in principle a scheme to connect almost all properties, now served by cesspool or septic tank systems, to a main drainage system in the foreseeable future.

With the lessening of the load on the cesspool emptying service, I anticipate introducing a regular cycle of emptyings without need for any request by householders. This should be operational during April, 1971.

Maidenhead Municipal Borough.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

The Refuse Collection Service continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year. With the exception of Public Holiday periods all properties were given a regular weekly service.

Disposal is still carried out by controlled tipping with no detriment to residents. This method of disposal has again permitted further land to be reclaimed for recreational purposes.

All new development is now provided with a system of paper sack collection which assists in operational efficiency and cleanliness.

A new refuse collection vehicle of revolutionary design is at present on order and is expected to show great benefit in operation.

Labour difficulties and extensive re-development in the town have presented difficulties in maintaining the usual high standard of cleanliness of streets and paths, but I am confident these difficulties will shortly be overcome.

SWIMMING POOL.

The numbers of those attending the Swimming Pool was encouraging. I am sure all residents look forward to the construction of the new recreational centre and indoor swimming pool which the Council intend to provide in the near future on the Holmanleaze site.

H. MILLS,
Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

COOKHAM RURAL DISTRICT.

COMMENT ON STATISTICS.

The Registrar General's mid-year 1970 population showed an increase of 200 on the previous year. The corrected birth rate of 12.6 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 16 for England and Wales, whilst the corrected death rate of 7.6 per 1,000 compared favourably with the England and Wales figure of 11.7.

There were 3 deaths in infants under 1 year and the causes are listed below:—

1 months	Encephalo-myelitis.
1 month	Respiratory Failure—Viral origin.
3 days	Congestive Heart Failure.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

I referred in my introduction to the 28 cases of Measles notified in the Rural District. Apart from this there were 13 cases of Dysentery in 8 families notified in March. The common factor was the attendance of affected children at the local primary school. There was obviously a link with the 13 cases notified in December 1969 referred to in my last report. Fortunately this illness is shortlived but its control in schools poses problems even when the hygiene is of a high standard.

One new case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified and the numbers on the Register at 31st December, 1971 are given below with corresponding figures in brackets for 31st December, 1969:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	16	(19)
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	(2)	(2)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

There are 96 shallow wells of the tube type in the Rural District and as such they are all liable to surface contamination. It is impossible to say that any such supply is satisfactory if samples are examined less frequently than once a month. With existing staff such regular sampling is impracticable. Further information about water supplies will be found in the Senior Public Health Inspector's report.

Cookham Rural District.

HOUSING.

64 applicants were rehoused during the year as against 39 the previous year. There are now (May 1971) 234 applicants on the waiting list for family accommodation and 64 for elderly persons accommodation. Inevitably many requests for priority on medical grounds are made but only in exceptional circumstances can this be granted by the committee.

HEALTH & WELFARE FACILITIES.

The number of vaccinations of children under 16 against Smallpox and immunisations against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Measles done by General Practitioners or at Child Health Clinics and schools are listed below:--

Triple Antigen -- Diphtheria/ Whooping Cough/ Tetanus	— Primary immunisations	285
	Reinforcing immunisations	97
Diphtheria and Tetanus Combined	— Primary immunisations	5
	Reinforcing immunisations	236
Poliomyelitis	— Primary immunisations	276
	Reinforcing immunisations	308
Measles	— Primary immunisations	578
Smallpox	— Primary vaccinations	272
	Revaccinations	89

Cookham Rural District.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	24,920
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Book at 31st March, 1971	6,275
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1971	£1,024,330
Product of a Penny Rate	£10,272
Population (estimated mid-year)	18,980
Live Births:	1970 1969 1968 1967
Legitimate	237 292 272 308
Illegitimate	19 16 25 22
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population:	
Actual	13.5 16.4 15.9 17.9
Corrected	12.6 15.3 14.8 16.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	7.4 5.2 8.4 6.7
Still Births	1 2 2 3
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	3.9 6.5 6.7 9.0
Total Live and Still Births ...	257 310 299 333
Infant Deaths:	
Legitimate	3 5 6 3
Illegitimate	nil 1 0 0
Infant Death Rates:	
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 Live Births	11.7 19.5 20.2 9.1
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 years per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.7 17.1 22.1 9.7
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 years per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0.0 62.5 0.0 0.0
Neo-Natal Death Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 Live Births)	3.9 19.5 13.5 9.1
Early Neo-Natal Death Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 Live Births)	3.9 19.5 10.1 9.1
Perinatal Death Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	7.8 25.8 16.7 18.0
Maternal Deaths	0 0 0 0
Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Still Births)	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Deaths (all causes)	145 174 169 154
Death Rate per 1,000 population:	
Actual	7.6 9.3 9.0 8.4
Corrected	8.7 10.7 10.4 9.5

Cookham Rural District.

C A U S E S O F D E A T H	A G E G R O U P S												75 & over
	TOTAL.	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74		
B.19(2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
B.19(4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	
B.19(6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	2	
B.19(7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	
B.19(8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
B.19(9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
B.19(10) Leukaemia	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B.19(11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	2	
B.46(1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
B.46(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B.28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	9	25	
B.29 Other forms of Heart Disease	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
B.30 Cerebrovascular Disease	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	9	
B.46(6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	
B.31 Influenza	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
B.32 Pneumonia	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	11	
B.33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	
B.46(7) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B.46(8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
B.46(9) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
B.42 Congenital Anomalies	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
B.45 Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
BE.47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	
BE.48 All Other Accidents	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
BE.49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	144	1	2	-	1	3	1	2	11	25	28	70	

As one death has been re-assigned following later information, the correct number of deaths is 145.

Cookham Rural District.

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Disease	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Dysentery ...	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	13
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	7	2	1	6	1	28
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Respiratory Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals ...	—	—	13	3	1	1	10	8	3	2	8	2	51

Cookham Rural District.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

I have pleasure in submitting herewith my report on the work carried out by the Public Health Department during the year ending 31st December, 1970.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The following list shows the various Parishes in the Rural District together with the properties in each which are on either mains water or a well water supply.

Parish	Total Houses	On Main Supply	On Well Supply
Bray	1764	1761	3
Bisham	420	411	9
Cookham	2232	2188	44
Hurley	707	669	38
Shottesbrook ...	45	45	—
Waltham St. Lawrence	557	556	1
White Waltham ...	730	730	—

82 samples of well water were obtained during the year and the results are summarised as follows:—

Samples taken	... 82
Satisfactory ...	... 57
Unsatisfactory	... 25

A number of unsatisfactory samples came from a well water supply serving a private estate of some seven properties. Various works of repair were carried out to the water system and finally the well itself was cleaned out and the access manholes sealed. Repeat samples then improved and the latest samples have all been satisfactory.

All the other unsatisfactory samples were caused by dirty storage cisterns; when they were cleaned and properly covered, repeat samples showed the water supply to be quite satisfactory.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS.

Infectious diseases	... ..	327
Drainage	... ..	616
Caravans and Sites	... ..	118
Refuse collection visits	... ..	348
Public conveniences	... ..	36
Cesspool emptying	... ..	46
Grocers & Butchers Shops	... ..	56
Restaurants	... ..	14
Clean Air Act visits	... ..	17
Waste Food Order	... ..	7
Civic Amenities Act	... ..	219

Cookham Rural District.

MILK SAMPLES.

Number of samples taken	...	...	...	...	...	12
Methylene Blue Test results:						
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	12
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	—
Phosphatase Test results:						
Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	12
Unsatisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	—

UNSOUND FOOD.

The following list shows the foodstuffs which were condemned during the year as unfit for human consumption and disposed of:—

Gammon (uncooked)	...	...	...	...	...	10 lbs.
Gammon shoulder (cooked)	...	...	...	...	...	48 lbs.
Gammon (cooked)	...	...	...	...	...	9 lbs.
Mixed bacon	...	...	...	...	...	16 lbs.
Green back bacon	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Herrings	...	...	...	...	...	28 lbs.
Frozen Foods						
Chickens	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ducklings	...	...	...	...	...	12
Packets of fish	...	...	...	...	...	64
Packets of fish fingers	...	...	...	...	...	30
Packets of kippers	...	...	...	...	...	7
Salmon steaks	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cartons of chicken livers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Packets of vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	91
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.
Chicken pies	...	...	...	...	...	3
Packets of Mousse	...	...	...	...	...	36
Packets of pastry	...	...	...	...	...	24

DRY SCAVENGING

The Council's fleet of four compression type refuse collecting machines have been in regular use during the year and a first class weekly collection service has been maintained. Trade refuse, litter and abandoned cars are also picked up and disposed of and every effort made to keep the District as free from litter as possible.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

All the refuse in the Rural District is disposed of by controlled tipping at one central tip. It is an old gravel pit and the rubbish is filling the pit so that in a few years time the area, of some nine acres, will be returned to agriculture.

Cookham Rural District.

A crawler tractor, with a first class driver, is employed to spread, consolidate and cover the refuse. Ample covering material is available and the tip is always in a very good condition. Complaints which caused concern some years ago are now non-existent.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

The Council's fleet of six 1500 gallon cesspool emptiers has been in continual use during the year and a reasonable service has been maintained. Illnes, however, amongst the drivers caused some concern as this meant a back log of requests for emptying. The position gradually improved, but with the continual use of more and more water and the increasing demands for cesspools to be emptied, one wonders whether any normal service could possibly cope with the demand.

The Council are embarking on a very extensive scheme of main drainage.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

It is pleasing to report that no serious cases of Infectious Disease have been reported during the year. The pattern remains the same really as in previous years—just a few cases of Scarlet Fever and Sonnei Dysentery. I hope this fortunate state of affairs will continue.

FOOD PREMISES.

A total of 108 inspections were made during the year to the Food premises in the Area. The importance of hygiene is always stressed on every visit and a good standard is maintained.

Hotels and other eating places are regularly inspected and improvements are continually being carried out at these premises.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

A total of 274 visits were made during the year. No serious contraventions have been noted.

CARAVAN SITES

A total of 93 inspections were made during the year of the caravan sites in the area. The work of improving conditions at the various sites is continuing.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

There are 56 licensed premises in the area and 43 visits and inspections were made during the year.

Cookham Rural District.

LITTER ACT

During the year 246 visits were made to check on complaints or pick up litter, etc. It is a never-ending problem trying to keep the area free of litter and one wonders at the mentality of people who seem to delight in making the roads and lanes as untidy as possible.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

A total of 71 Discretionary Grants and 5 Standard Grant applications were made during the year.

Applications have more than doubled from the previous year and 218 visits and inspections were made in connection with these applications and the works involved. This part of the Department's work is most rewarding and a considerable amount of time is spent carrying out the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969.

I would like finally to thank the Members of my Staff for their help and co-operation during the year.

E. G. POLLARD,
Senior Public Health Inspector.

ADMINISTRATION OF FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS MADE BY THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec. tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	61	61	—	—
(iii) Other premises under the Act (excluding out- workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total	61	61	—	—

Cookham Rural District.

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Insp'tr. (4)	By H.M. Insp'tr. (5)	
Want of cleanliness	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

PART VIII of the ACT.

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Out-Workers in Aug. List required by Sect. 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of Cases of Default in sending Lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prosecutions for Failure to supply Lists (4)	No. of Instances of work in Un-wholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel	3	—	—	—	—	—
Furniture and Upholstery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	—	—	—	—	—

Cookham Rural District.**REPORT OF THE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.****COUNCIL HOUSING.**

The following traditional houses and flats were completed in 1970:

Stage 2, Stroud Estate, Holyport.

19 - 3 bedroom houses.

20 - 1 bedroom flats for elderly persons.

Stage 3, Stroud Estate, Holyport.

This stage commenced in February 1970 and consists of:

30 - 3 bedroom, 5 person, houses.

13 - 3 bedroom, 4 person, houses.

8 - 1 bedroom flats for elderly persons.

Of the above 3 - 3 bedroom, 5 person, houses and
6 - 3 bedroom, 4 person houses were
completed during 1970.

5 Council houses known as Copse View Vottages were
modernised during 1970.

PRIVATE HOUSING.

76 private dwellings were completed during 1970.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.**Hurley Sewage Disposal Works.**

The contract for enlarging this works to give a total capacity of 186,000 galls/day is well under way and will be completed by September 1971.

Bisham.

The scheme for the sewerage of Bisham together with the rising main to the Hurley Sewage Works has been approved by the Ministry and contracts should be let for work to commence in December, 1971. The contract period being one year.

Oakley Green.

The scheme for the sewerage of Oakley Green, together with the rising main to the Slough Sewage Disposal Works has been approved by the Ministry and contracts should be let for work to commence in September 1971. The contract period being one year.

White Waltham Main Drainage Scheme.

This scheme has been submitted to the Ministry and a local enquiry is to be arranged in the near future.

P. A. MAJOR,

Engineer and Surveyor.

